Threatened.

## THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

British Official Papers on the American Question.

England's Anxiety at the Prospect of War.

Lord Lyons to Assure Mr. Lincoln of Her "Forbearance" and Strength.

Privateering to be Abelished During the War if America Consented.

Lord John Russell's Reply to the Rebel Commissioners.

The "Fortune of Arms" to Decide Queen Victoria.

INUNDATIONS IN GERMANY. RUSSIAN SENTENCES ON THE POLISH PRIESTS.

HALIPAY, Feb. 22, 1862.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool February 8, at one P. M., via Queenstown 9th, arrived here at nine e'clock this evening. She has forty passengers for Boston, but no specie for that port. She brought £80,000 for Halifan. She passed the Arabia, bound to Liverpool,

The Niagara sailed at half-past four o'clock A. M. for section, where she will be due to morrow afternoon. Mr. Slidell arrived at Lodge's Hotel, La Nore, Paris,

anuary 20.

The Prince of Wales had left England for Trieste, ex oule for the East. He travels in strict incogn

The official Gazette publishes an order of the Privy Council removing the prohibition against the export of saltpetre, arms, ammunition, and all other articles lately

in the negotiations respecting the elevation of the Arch-duke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico there is no question of the cession of Venetia. A new Canadian Bishopric, to be called the Bishopric of Ontario, is created. Rev. J. L. Wise is appointed its

Gloomy accounts are published of the British Columbia 'gold Belds, and were attracting considerable attention. Communication is interrupted throughout almost all Germany, in consequence of inundations.

The new Cunard screw steamer China had arrived a Liverpool. She takes her place in the line for New York

farch 1. Her trial trip showed great speed. The Bibernian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Briftish State Papers on the Crisis Submitted to Parliament-Voluminous Corndence Relative to the Nashville and Tuscarers-The Cabinet Ready to Advise the "Belligerents"-What Lord Lyons Has to Say to Mr. Lincoln-Lord John Russell's Answer to the Rebel Commissioners—When and How Eng-gland Would Give Up Privateering, &c. Six sets of Parliamentary papers concerning the Ame-can civil war, &c., have been laid before Parliament Not fewer than forty-five official communications have asped about the Nashville and Toscarora.

In January, 1861, Earl Russell instructed Lord Lyons, n case of advice being asked by President Lincoln's Ca binet, to reply that her Majesty's government will de-

time to give any, unless both parties apply for counted. The policy of the British government in February, 1861, in the event of President Lincoln raising a question with Great Britain, is laid down in the following terms:

bery forbearing. They would show by their acts how highly they valued the relations of peace and comity with the United States, but they would take care to let the government which multiplied provocations and sought for quarrels understand that their forbearance oprang from a consciousness of strength, and not from

imidity or weakness.

Lord Russell reports the substance offe concernation he with Yancey, Rost and Mann, the delegates who waited upon him to urge the recognition of the confede

His answer to these gentlemen was, that England scould observe strict neutrality. Earl Russell said:—Her Majesty cannot acknowledge the independence of nine States multi the fortune of arms or a more praceful mode of negoti asian shall have more clearly determined the respective pasi tions of the two belligerents.

There is a short note, written as jate so December 20.

which shows that even then the British Ministry believed i the probability of a war with the United States.

subject of letters of marque, and to say that in case of war. Great Britain is willing to abolish privateering as sen the two nations if the President will make a sun-sement on the part of the United States.

THE ARREST OF AN ANGLO-CANADIAN. In the House of Lords, on the 7th, Earl Caguage aquired as to the truth of the arrest and imprisonment of a Canadian subject named Shepperd, by order of M Seward. He commented severely on the conduct of the United States, if the facts were correctly reported, and ially on the demand that Shepperd should take th especially on the demand that Employers as a condition of allegiance to the United States, as a condition of

Earl Russell, who was all but inaudible, was understood to say that the main facts of the case were correctly reported, but as soon as Lord Lyons was informed of it, he applied to Mr. Seward Shepherd, under the belief that he was an American, and his release was subsequently obtained on the condition that he abould not go into the Seuthern States.

The federal government claimed that, in an extraordiinvested with extraordinary powers, extending to foreign residents as well as American citizens. Her Majesty government entered strong remonstrances to this, and papers. He hoped the government would not be content with remonstrances, but would also demand compensa-

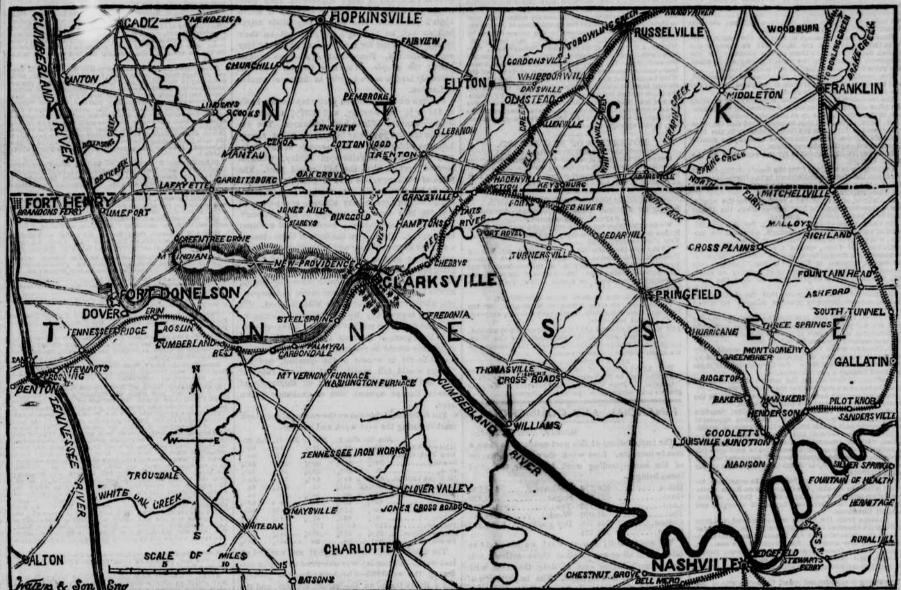
in the House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Mr. Gregory eald he refrained the previous evening from address, ang the House while the Address to the Queen being discussed, because he thought it unde sirable to introduce topics which might give thern ports by the federal government was wholly ineffective, and simply a blockade upon paper. On a future occasion he should be in a position to show the character of the blockade was such that, in justice

to both of the beligerent parties, it ought to receive for discussion at the hands of the government. Mr. G. P. Bentinck expressed satisfact Mr. Gregory's announcement to bring the ques-tion of the blockade before the House. His own opinion was that a recognition of the paper blockade would be in violation of the rules of internal alonal law, and it was the duty of the country to conside seriously the position, which we were placed.

THE SUMTER AND THE GOAL MERCHANTS.
Late Giffralter advices received in Liverpool represent

THE CAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE. Middle Tennessee---Flag Officer Foote at Clarksville---

Nashville



the privateer Sumter as detained at Gibraltar from difficulty in obtaining coal. A meeting of the parties con-nected with the coaling business there resolved not to supply coal to the Sumter except for cash, the paper of fered in payment, atthough on good houses, being deemed eligible. The same advices represent the crew of the Sumter as fine fellows, but mutical men say the ship has

THE LONDON TIMES AS A FINANCIER AND PROPHET. The London Times, in an editorial on American affairs, says that in the last six months America has contrive to spend more money in a shorter time, and to less pur pose, than any people who ever fived on the face of the earth, and that is all that has fiterally been done during this period. It proceeds to argue that the subjugation of

THE PRESS ON THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. The London journals generally regard the Queen's The London Heroid (opposition) has scarcely a remark to offer on the ministerial programme, and says it is difficult to criticise blank paper. The session of Parliament opened cabilly, and with no show of opposition, and the indications vere that the session would be a quiet one.

The Globe, bowever, admits that Parliament is about they chose, bring about serious complications. It inti mates that, in the even of defeat, Lord Palmerston would disselve Parliament and appeal to the country

PRENCH OPINION ON NEUTRAL RIGHTS. M. D'Hautefeuille, the well known writer on internationcopyress to settle the rights of belligerents at sea, and the commerce of nestral Powers in the event of mari

counts from 43% to 4 per cent. The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discusion of the bill for the conversion of the 4% per cent entes. M. Darimon strongly ongosed it.

capitalists had contracted to loan £4,000,000 to the French government is not correct, but seh circumstantial particulars are given in the London papers that ther is no doubt the arrangement has been made. LONDOW, Feb. 9, 1882.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the bil converting the rentes. They close firm at 71f. 45c. PARS, Peb. 9, 1862.

The Monitour mays that the bill for the conversion of the reutes will be presented to the Senate to-morrow. The interest on Treasurys bills is fixed at 3 and 3% per eent, according to the time of their falling due.
Yesterday evening, in the Corps Legislatif, M. Vintry

defended and M. Picard opposed the bill for the conversion of the reutes. The discussion will be resumed to-day.

The Monitour says the English journals announce that the French government is negotiating at London for a loan of four million pounds. This assertion is erroneous.

The Rulis publishes a circular from the Minister of th Interior exhorting prefects to prevent, by the exercise of legitimate influences, popular manifestations like those recently made in Parma and other towns.

Tunn, Feb. 8, 1862.
The Official Gazette, replying to the rumors that the government encouraged the manifestations against the emporal power at Rome, that it had decreed the recall of Mazzini, and, by means of secret encouragement, was preparing a claudestine expedition, declares that the government will not depart from the laws of an upright and loya! policy, and will endeavor to seize every oppor fruitful manner the desires of the nation.

The Cortes was discussing the treaty with Mexico. Martinez de la Rosa was dangerously ill. His life was M. Mon was summened from Paris to take his place as

President of the Chamber of Deputies. MADRID, Feb. 7-P. M.

Sepor Martinez de la Rosa is dead.

Advices from Warsaw announce that judgment has been pronounced by court martial on the Catholic priests imprisoned in the citadel. Four canons were condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in

Cormenages, Feb. 9, 1862.
The government has obtained an important victory as the ministerial project for the modification of the quorum in the Rigaraed was adopted yesterday by great majority after a protracted discussion

## Turkey.

A Turkieh squadron, under Osmar Pashs, had left Constantinople for the Adriatic, laden with munitions of

India.

Bombay papers to January 13 represent the product of the last cotton crop as pouring into Bombay from the various cotton districts.

Commercial Intelligence,
The funds were firmer on the 7th instant, and advanced 1/d, notwithstanding the unfavorable bank returns, and a less easy appearance of the money market. For choice bills 2½ a 2½ was generally demanded, the impression being that the loan to the French government will cause the rates for money to rule higher.

It was reported that about 22,000,000 would be remitted to Paris during February—the first instalment on the 13th. This caused a large demand for money at the Bank.

Bank.

Consols closed at 923% a 93. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of 2524,000.

American securities are firmer; sales of Hinols Cantral shares 44 a 43 discount. Eric Railcod shares 28 % a 23.

LIVENFOOL COTTON MARKET.

The week's cotton market was received per Bobemian.

The week's cotton market was received per Bobenian.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

The breadstuff market generally hes a downward tendency. The various circulars report.—Flour easier at 28s. a 31s. Wheat is quiet with a downward tendency; red Western 10s. 10d. a 12s.; red Southern 12s. 2d. a 12s. 3d., white Western 12s. 9d. a, white Western 12s. 9d. a, white Western 12s. 9d. a 31s., white corn 34s. a 37s.

a 31s., white corn 34s. a 37s.

LIVERPPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market still rules downward. Measrs.

Bigland, Athya & Co. report:—Beef still declining. Pork
heavy, and declined 2s. 6d. Bacon quiet. Lard very
dull at 43s. 6d. a 46s. Tailow flat.

dull at 43s. 6d. a 45s. Tailow flat.

Liveppeor. Product Marker.

Ashes dull at 33s. for pots and pearls. Sugar quiet at a decline of 6d. Coffee steady. Bice quiet and steady. Linseed heavy at a decline of 2s. Linseed toll—Sales small transfer. Cost. Cost. Ch. Un. Teansactions licht. Resin dull at at £34 a £35. Cod Oil—Transactions light. 1 12s. 3d. a 13s. Spirits of turpentine nominal

LONDON MARKET.

Messrs. Baring report:—Breadstuffs dull. Iron steady, but easier. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea.—The market is steady for common Congou. Rice dull. Spirits turpentine steady at 46s, 9d. Tallow quiet and steady. Sperm oil £39 6s. Cod oil dull, and declined 10s. Lingued cakes firmer.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LAVERFOOL. Feb. 9, 1862.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached 6,000 tales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer at unchanged quotations. Breadstuffs closed dull. Previsions inactive.

HAVRE COTTON MARRET.
Sales of cotton for the week, 5,560 bales; tremaire, 1.598; bas, 1.527. The market is quiet and iller. The stock in port amoints to 112,000 bales.

THE CAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE

The Union Troops Occupy the Village-The Rebels Bent a Hasty Metreat-Sketch of Clarksville and Its Defences-Map of the Surrounding Country-The Rebels Nearly Surrounded.

The official report of Commodore Foole, of the United States Navy, published yesterday, gives us the decisive information that Clarksville is in the pessession of the Union forces. On the appearance of the gunboats the citizens, being slarmed lest the village should be bombarded, at least two thirds of them fied from the spot. Commodore Foote, however, had an interview with the views and intentions of not injuring the property or per-sons of any who would at once return to their allegiance tion, assuring all peaceably disposed persons that they may enfely resume their business avocations, providing that they gave up all military stores and equipments in their possession or under their charge. The authorities were held responsible for the fulfilment of the latter portion of

voyage from Fort Donelson to Clarksville, that a Union sentiment prevailed along the river, and that white flag serror the rebels felt in relation to the gunboats.

The rebel troops when they left Clarksville retreated in the direction of Nashville, destroying before they let's the railroad bridge seroes the Red river and setting fire to advices, however, state that the latter was but little damaged. The citizens of Clarksville remonstrated against this wilful destruction of property, which, as they had evacuated the place, could not apparently have been a military accessity, as the road does not lead to Nashville but their remenstrances were all in vain. They also set fire to the iron rolling mill belonging to the Hon. John Bell, which had been for some time previously used by the rebels as military works A large quantity of rebel stores were captured at the same time by the Union forces when they occupied the village. This, without doubt, shows that he recent re-treated in great haste, the capture of such places as. Forts Donelson and and Henry giving them but little confidence in their defences at Clarksville. All the forti-fications on either side of the Red river were destroyed and taken possession of by the Union treops. Russell-ville, on the railroad leading from Bowling Green to Clarksville, has also been taken possession of by our

and the capital of Montgomery county. It is located on the right or north side of the Camberland river, at the point where the Red river empties itself into the former stream. It is situated at about fifty infiles to the northwest of Nashville, the capital of the State. In its pros-perous days it had a population of between three and thousand persons, and had considerable trade There were at one time two good banks established in the place, and four or five newspaper offices. On the whole previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, it gave great promise of being a rising place, but at the presen lime it appears to have greatly retrograded.

DEPENCES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL. In the peighborhood of Clarksville, and for some ditance farther up the river, are a number of bluffs, some or which are precipitous and stifficult of access. These have been made use of for the purpose of fortification, and extensive and formidable repel works have been in the course of construction there for two or three months, guns were reported to have been shipped to this point, for the purpose, so it was said, of protecting the railroad bridge and the communication with the capital of the State. It was also reported that ten thousand men left Bowling Green two or three weeks since to reinforce this point, and further that General Hardee had been in command of the post. If so they very hastily left when they found the Union forces were on the road to that place. The railroad from Louisville via Bowling Green and Russellville passes through the village, and it crosses the Cumberland at this point by a at these two last named places were doubtless sent forward to Clarksville. As Bowling Green, Russellville and Clarksville are now in the hands of the Union troops: a road is now open to Nashville, by which it is not at all unlikely our troops may march upon the rebels at tha

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT CLARESVILLE. Telegraphic information states that General Smith, of Geperal Grant's column, had taken military possession of eksville. The following is the composition of his

Acting Major General—Brig. Geo. Chas. V. Smrn, of Pennsylvania. Acting Adjutant General—Capt. T. G. Newsham, Uni-ed States Army. Redical Director—H. S. Hewitt, M. D., volunteers. Division Quartermaster—Capt. Geo. A. Pierce, volun-

ora. Division Commissary—Capt. John S. Gox. Chief of Engineera—Capt. Ruba, Nineter United States Army.
Chief of Ordnape—Capt. J. A. Newstadter.
Captain of Engileers—Intre Radrich.
Aid-de-Camp—Lieut. Jan. P. Froth, Eleventh Indiana

The force we do not think it politic to publish at pre OUR MAP OF THE VECINITY.

of the vicions, drawn by a "cliable person, from efficial sources of information. It embraces all the important points in the vicinity of Nashville, taking Russellville, now in the hands of the Union troops, as its northern point of starting, and Port Henry on the west, and going down to Nashville on the south, and Gallatin on the east. The proximity of Clarksville and Fort Done! tion between both those points and Nashville clearly laid on the cast and Russellville and Hadenville Junction on the west is also shown. Both these lines join at Louisville Junction, sometimes called Edgefield Junction, only ten miles north of Nashville, and columns by both roads But the water communication is more valuable in a military and naval point of view. Commodore Foote reports that he intended to proceed up the Cumberland We therefore reproduce our sketch of that river. THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

The Cumberland river, one of the largest afficents of the Ohio, is very circuitous in its course. It rises in the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky, near the scutheastern portion of the State, and, flowing westward and contligent, past Somerset and Mill Spring, the recent Tennessee between Jackson and Overton counties. Afte making an extensive circuit through Middle Tennessee ville, it turns towards the porthwest, and again enters river. Between Nashville and this point it passes Clerks ville and Dover. Its course, after entering the State of river until it enters the Ohto at Smithland. The whole length of the river is estimated at about six hundred

On carefully studying our map, it will at once be seen how our forces are crowding the rebels. They will have to make way for them, for they are going routhward with steady strides and with sure footbold, and those who

LECTURE BY DR. BARBER .-- Dr. Barber is to give a lecture at the Mercantile Library Lecture Room this evening at eight o'clock. The subject in the "Downfall of Nations;" moral, political and social causes; effects on the progres

# General Grant's Official Report of the

BEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FOUD, | FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16, 1862.

GENERAL-I am pleased to announce to you the unonditional surrender, this morning, of Fort Donelson, with twelve to fifteen thousand prisoners, at least forty pleces of artillery, and a large amount of stores, horses,

nules, and other public property.

I left Fort Henry on the 12th last., with a force of about 15,000 men, divided into two divisions, under the command of Generals McClernand and Smith. Six regiments were sent around by water the day before, convoyed by a gonboat, or, rather, started one day later than one of the gunboats, and with instructions not to

The troops made the march in good order, the head of the column arriving within two miles of the fort at twelve o'clock M. At this point the enemy's pickets

were met and driven in. The fortifications of the enemy were from this point gradually approached and surrounded, with occaskirmishing on the line. The following day, owing to the non-arrival of the gunboat and reinforcements sent by water, no attack was made; but the investment was extended on the flanks of the enemy, and drawn closer to his works, with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th the gunboats and reinforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by Flag Officer Foote favorably to the cause of the Union, when two un shots disabled two of the armored gunboats, so that they were carried back by the corrent. The remaining two

favorably to the cause of the Union, when two unlucky shots disabled two of the armored guaboats, so that they were carried back by the current. The remaining two were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots about the pilot house and other parts of the vessels. After these mishaps I concluded to make the investment of Fort Bonelson as perfect as possible, and partially lortify and await repairs to gunboats. This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy maxing a most vigorous attack upon our right wing, communded by General J. A. McGiernand, with a portion of the force under General L. Wallace. The enemy were repelled, after a chessly contested battle of several hours, in which our loss was beavy. The officers, and particularly field officers, suffered out of proportion. I have not means yet of determining our loss even approximately, but it cannot fall short of 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. Of the latter, I understand, through General Buckner, about two hundred and fifty were taken prisoners. I shall retain enough of the enemy to exchange for them, as they were immediately shipped of and not laft for recepture.

About the close of the action the ammunition in the cartridge boxes gave out, which, with the loss of many of the field efficers, produced great confusion in the ranks. Seeing that the during did not take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon the left-enemy's right—with the division under Gen. C. F. Smith, which was most brilliantly excusted, 48 days are too our arms full assurance of victory. The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of their intrenchments. An attack was ordered upon their other flank, after the charge by Gen. Smith was companied, by the divisions under Generals McGiernand and Wallace, which, no withstanding the day, was gallantly made and the enemy further repulsed. At the points the sexpand, night having some on, all the troops encanned for the night, feeling that compiles victory would crown their labors at an early hour in

The United States steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto will be put in commission at the Boston Navy Yard about the 25th inst. The following is a list of the officers of this

Sain inst.

Caplain—Wm. Ronckendorff.
First Lieutenant—R. Chandler.
Second Lieutenant—R. Chandler.
Second Lieutenant—Reatty P. Smith.
Surgeon—John A. Lockwood.
Paymoster—Thomas C. Masten.
Chief Engineer—Mortimer Kellogg.
Assistant Surgeon—Geo. D. Bloomn.
Acting Master—Heart J. Coop, Summer Withington and D. G. McRitchie.
Lieutenants of Marines—L. L. Dawson and Robert Kidd.
Second Assistant Engineers—H. C. McIlvaine, George W.
Hall and Henry S. Davids.
Third Assistant Engineers—Edwin Wells, Henry W.
Scott, Edward Lincoln and Nathan P. Towne.
Acting Masters—Master—Thomas Smith J. D. Weed, A.
H. Fuller and L. C. Howland.
Paymoster's Clerk—Philip T. Rosche.
Captain's Clerk—W. D. Walke
Ganner—C. A. Stephanson.
Bootmonis—John Harley.
Cutperder—W. F. Laighton.
Sailmoker—L. H. Waleston.

## INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Official Reports of the First and Second Days' Proceedings.

Speech of Speaker Bocock, of the House.

CANVASS OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Jeff. Davis and A. H. Stephens Receives all the Votes.

The Release of the Union Prisoners at the South, i

We have received another interesting collection of late papers, among which are the Norfolk Day Book, Feb. 20; Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 18, 19, and 20, and the Richmond Enquirer of Feb. 19 and 20. From these papers we take the following items of late Southern news.

## THE NEW REBEL CONGRESS.

in the chair.

The Vice President, under the authority of the constitution, formally opened the session of the Senete. He called the attention of Senators to the published acts passed by the Provisional Congress, and caused the temporary clerk to read the last clause of the permanent constitution; also the act of the Provisional Congress putting in operation the permanent government of the Confederate States, and the act supplemental to the same. The roll being called, the following Senators asswered to their names:—

Arkansas—Messrs. Matwell and Baker.

Georgia—Mr. Hill.

Kentucky—Mr. Simms.

Louisona—Mr. Sparrow

Mistouri—Messrs. Clark an., Poyton.

North Carolina—Messrs. Davis and Dortch.

South Carolina—Messrs. Barnwell and Orr.

Temesses—Messrs. Haynes and Heary.

Temess—Mr. Oldham.

Virginita—Messrs. Hunter and Preston.

Nineteen Senators being present (a quorum), the cath to support the constitution was then administered. The Senators taking the cath in parties of four at a time.

The Vice Pussusar announced that the first business sefore the Senate was the election of a President of the Senator staing the could not be provided.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, be unanimously chosen President of the Senate protem.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, moved that the Hon. R.

Mr. T. Hunter, of Virginia, be unanimously chosen President of the Senate was the election of a President of the Senate was the clock of the provided of the chair by Messre, Hill of Georgia, Johnson of Arkansas, and Simms of Kentecky, and the Vice President retired.

Mr. Hurter was conducted to the chair by Messre, Hill of Georgia, Johnson of Arkansas, and Simms of Kentecky, and the Vice President retired.

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Mr. Hurter was conducted to the chair by Messre, Hill of Geo n the chair. The Vice President, under the authority of the co

order.

On the sixth ballot, James H. Nash, of South Caro-lina, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the Secretary of the Sonate, and came forward and was deliverability.

the Secretary of the Senate, and came forward and was duly qualified.

Mr. Oss, of South Carolina, moved that the temporary Secretary of the Senate be sent to the House of Representatives, with the information that the Senate was organized. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Oss, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Doorkeeper.

Two beliefs were had, the last resulting in the election of Mr. James Page, of North Carolina.

During the balloting Mr. Wigfall, the Senator from Texas, appeared in his seat and subsequently took the oath.

outh.

On motion of Mr. One the daily hour for the meeting of the Senate was fixed at twelve o'clock M.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Precisely at twelve M. the members of the House of Representatives were called to order by Hon. Rowell Cobb. of Georgia, President of the late Provisional Con-

Fervent and appropriate prayer was offered by Rev.

Fervent and appropriate prayer was energy of James A. Puncan.

The presiding officer then caused to be read an act of the Provisional Congress, whereby it was made his duty to preside at the organization of the House of Representatives of the permanent Congress. In virtue of the same authority he appointed as Cherk protess William F. Gerdon, Esq., of Virginia.

The rell of members was then called by States, and these taken in alphabetical order. The following members were found to be present:—

Alabamas—Messrs. Dargan, Chilton, Pogh, Curry, Bavles, Clopton, Lyon.

Arkansas—Messrs. Batson, Royston, Garland, Hanly.

Mississippi—Mensra.
gleton Barkadale.
Missouri—Messrs. Bell, Vest, Conrow, Cook, Freeman

Harris.
North Carolina-Messrs. Bridges, Kenan, McDowell, Ashe, McLean, Lander, Gaither, Davidson.
South Carolina-Messrs. Boyce, Miles, Bonham, MoQueen, Farrow.
Temessee-Messrs. Currin, Foote, Menes, Jones, Swan,
Fibbs, Gardenbyer, Heiskill.
Texa-Messrs. Wilcox, Graham, Herbert, Wright,

Virginia—Messrs. Chambliss, Lyons, Pryor, Becock, Goodo, Dejarnette, Wm. Smith, Buteler, Staples, Prenten, Jenkins, Johnson, Russell.

The following members failed to answer to their names:—

Alabama—Messrs. Smith and Foster.

Georgia—Messrs. Hartridge and Munerlynn.

Kestacky—Messrs. Crisman, Burnett, Hodge and My.

M. Bruce.

Missission:—Mr. Chambers.

Kentucky—Messra Crisman, Burnett, Hodge and By M. Bruce.
Missistippi—Mr. Chambers.
Missistippi—Mr. Chambers.
Missistippi—Mr. Chambers.
Missistippi—Mr. Hyer.
North Carolina—Messra. Smith and Arringt
Smath Carolina—Mr. Ayer.
Tennusce—Messra. Aktins and Gentry.
Tringpicta—Mossya. Garnett, Holcombe and Baldwic.
Total present, eighty-seven. Total absent, eighteen.
The presiding officer announced that a quoryms was present, and then proceeded to administer to the members the oath of office. For this purpose they were caked by States, the members from each State having the following oath administered to them:—"You and each of you do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of the Confederate States of America—se help you God."

The presiding officer then announced that the election of Specker was next in order.
Mr. H. S. Footz, of Tennessee, nominated Thomas S. Bocck, of Virginia, for that office. He paid a high tribute to his qualifications.
Mr. Becock was elected without opposition.

of Speaker was next in order.

Mr. H. S. Foota, of Tennessee, nominated Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, for that office. He paid a high tribute to his qualifications.

Mr. Becock was elected without opposition.

Mr. Becock of that his office the honor you have done as follows:—

GENTLEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you deliberations during this the first Congress under our permanent constitution. And I desire to say that it will be my one great aim, in discharging the fluties of this office, so to conduct myself as to show to you and to the world that your confidence has not been altogether misapplied. I may be permitted to say that have a firm determination, so far as I may be able, to maintain the dignity and preserve the decorum of this body; to administer its rules with firmness and courtesy, and to conduct its business with the strictest impartiality. If such a determination, united with a sincere deaire to see our legislation take such shape as will best tend to secure the independence maintain the honor, and advance the welfare of this entire coeffectacy—if this could command success—I as sure I might expect to succeed. But other qualification are requisite, about which it is not for me to promise. In anything I may fall short, I trust that the same kin partiality which has called me to this position, will throthe manile of charlty over my defects, and will give my in every time of trial, that kind co-operation and gene on support which my deficiences may require. It unanimity with which you have made this election is happy augury of the spirit with which you proceedia will be governed. This is no time for resomments, a time for jesioneies or heartburnings. Infleenced by great common purpose, sharing together the same representage of th